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SECOND REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY OF ARTICLE 4, SUBPARAGRAPHS 2(a) AND (b)

Note by the secretariat

I. MANDATE

1. Article 4.2(d) of the Convention stipulates that a second review of Article 4, subparagraphs 2 (a) and (b) shall take place not later than 31 December 1998.

2. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its third session, decided to place the issue of the second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) on the agenda for its fourth session, and requested the subsidiary bodies and the secretariat to make all necessary preparations to facilitate future consideration of that item (see FCCC/CP/1997/7, para. 62).

3. According to Article 10.2(c), one of the functions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) is to assist the COP, as appropriate, in the preparation and implementation of its decisions. Decision 6/CP.1[1] regarding the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention, indicates (annex I.B, paragraph 3) that the SBI, taking into account advice from the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), is, *inter alia*, to:

"Provide recommendations to the Conference of the Parties on possible responses to the findings of the review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b) and its implementation, including, if so requested by the Conference of the Parties, the conducting of negotiations on resolutions, amendments or protocols."

[1] For decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its first session, see document FCCC/CP/1995/7/Add.1.

II. SCOPE OF THE NOTE

4. This note recalls relevant provisions of the Convention and decisions of the COP. In relation to these, a number of questions are raised, for possible consideration by the SBI, with the aim of helping to prepare its advice to the COP regarding the second review of the adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2 (a) and (b) (referred to below as "the second review").

III. ELEMENTS OF THE SECOND REVIEW

A. Scope of the review

5. The SBI may wish to consider what the scope of the second review would be in light of the mandates indicated in the preceding paragraphs. In its consideration, the SBI may wish to take into account the following:

6. The COP, at its first session, reviewed the adequacy of Article 4, subparagraphs 2 (a) and (b) and, having concluded that the subparagraphs were not adequate, in its decision 1/CP.1 on the Berlin Mandate, decided to begin a process to enable it to take appropriate action for the period beyond the year 2000, including the strengthening of the commitments of Annex I Parties in Article 4.2(a) and (b) through the adoption of a protocol or another legal instruments at its third session. Since the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted by the COP at its third session, is the outcome of that process, it may therefore be seen as a result of the first review, and could be taken into account in the second review. If this is the case, the SBI may wish to assess the implications of the Kyoto Protocol, including in relation to the objective of Article 2 of the Convention.

B. Information needs

7. In accordance with Article 10. 2(b), the SBI shall "consider the information communicated in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, in order to assist the Conference of the Parties in carrying out the reviews required by Article 4, paragraph 2(d)." In its decision 6/CP.1, the COP decided (annex I.B, paragraph 2) that, in this context, the SBI is to consider how the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties relates to commitments set out in Article 4.2(a) and (b), to the modification of longer-term trends in anthropogenic emissions, and to any further commitments that might be agreed upon by the Parties in subsequent amendments or protocols to the Convention, as well as to the objective of the Convention.

8. The SBI, in its consideration of this matter, may wish to make use of the documentation prepared for its seventh session on the basis of communications from Annex I Parties (FCCC/SBI/1997/19 and Add.1).

9. In accordance with Article 4.2(d) of the Convention, the review of adequacy of subparagraphs (a) and (b) "shall be carried out in the light of the best available scientific information and assessment on climate change and its impacts, as well as relevant technical, social and economic information".

10. According to decision 6/CP.1 (annex I.A, paragraph 1), the SBSTA shall "summarize and, where necessary, convert the latest international scientific, technical, socio-economic and other information provided by competent bodies including, *inter alia*, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), into forms appropriate to the needs of the Conference of the Parties, including in support of the review of the adequacy of commitments." Furthermore, the SBSTA should "respond to scientific, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body" (annex I.A, paragraph 5).

11. The SBI may consider which specific information and assessment it would need in order to undertake the second review, and in that context request, as appropriate, advice from the SBSTA on such specific points as may be agreed. In so doing, the SBI may wish, for example, through its Chairman, to convey this request to the Chairman of the SBSTA at its eighth session. The SBSTA could be requested, to the extent possible, to report back to the SBI on its findings at the same sessional period or, if that would not be possible, at the latest, at the ninth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, with a view to enabling the SBI to provide advice to COP 4.

C. Periodicity of the review

12. Article 4.2(d) of the Convention states that reviews shall take place at regular intervals determined by the COP, until the objective of the Convention is met. The SBI may consider whether it would be appropriate to advise the COP at its fourth session regarding the timing and/or nature of future reviews required by Article 4.2(d) of the Convention. If so, the SBI may take into account the relevant provisions of the Kyoto Protocol.

D. Advice to the COP

13. The COP is expected to adopt a decision on the second review at its fourth session. The SBI may consider what advice it can provide to the COP with respect to this matter, in particular, which conclusions may be drawn from the review, and what actions may be needed as a consequence.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETINGS

Note by the Executive Secretary

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. Article 8.2 of the Convention provides that the functions of the secretariat shall be, *inter alia*, "to make arrangements for sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies established under the Convention and to provide them with services as required".

2. At its third session, held from 1 to 11 December 1997, the Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 5/CP.3, decided that the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 4) would be held within the period of 2 to 13 November 1998, at Buenos Aires in Argentina (FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1). In this connection, it will be recalled that the subsidiary bodies are also scheduled to meet within that sessional period.

B. Scope of the note

3. The Executive Secretary has consulted the Bureau before submitting the present note to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). Section II of the note contains information on organizational arrangements for COP 4, and provides a list of possible elements for a provisional agenda for that session of the Conference. Section III contains proposals on the calendar of meetings for 2000 and 2001. Section IV deals with the date and venue of the fifth session of the Conference (COP 5).

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

4. Guidance is invited from the SBI on the matters raised in this note, in particular on:

(a) The possible elements of a provisional agenda for COP 4;

(b) Consultations on the composition of the Bureau for COP 4;

(c) The organization of the work of COP 4, including meetings of the subsidiary bodies, a high-level segment and a general debate as part of that segment;

(d) The calendar of meetings of Convention bodies in 2000-2001;

(e) A recommendation to COP 4 on the date and venue of COP 5.

II. FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP 4)

A. Host country arrangements

5. By its decision 5/CP.3, the COP at its third session (COP 3) requested the Executive Secretary to conclude a host country agreement with the Government of Argentina on arrangements for COP 4. Discussions are under way with the host Government on matters to be covered by the agreement. Additional information arising from the discussions will be conveyed orally to the SBI during its eighth session.

B. Possible elements for the provisional agenda for COP 4

6. Rule 9 of the draft rules of procedure of the COP and its subsidiary bodies being applied provides that, "in agreement with the President, the secretariat shall draft the provisional agenda of each session". A list of possible elements for a provisional agenda for COP 4 has been prepared, after consultation with the Bureau, and is contained in the annex to this document. Most of the elements of the provisional agenda for COP 4 are also on the agendas of the subsidiary bodies for the current session. This should permit substantive progress to be made in preparing for COP 4.

7. The secretariat has organized the agenda elements in five main groups:

(a) Organizational and procedural matters;
(b) Reports from the subsidiary bodies of the Convention on their work;
(c) Convention implementation issues;
(d) Matters related to the Kyoto Protocol;
(e) Administrative and financial matters.

8. In addition, an element entitled "voluntary commitments by non-Annex I Parties" has been included following the request of Argentina that this item be included in the provisional agenda of COP 4 (see rule 10, paragraph (d) of the draft rules of procedure being applied).

9. It may be necessary to include in the provisional agenda an item on the review of the institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations in case any recommendation on United Nations reform that touches upon the functioning of the Convention secretariat needs to be considered by the COP. Such an item would be included under the heading "administrative and financial matters". Views expressed will be taken into account by the secretariat in drafting the provisional agenda.

C. Organizational matters

1. Participation

(a) Notification and attendance

10. Rule 5 of the draft rules of procedure being applied provides that "the secretariat shall notify all Parties of the dates and venue of a session at least two months before the session is held" (FCCC/CP/1996/2). Formal notification of the fourth session of the COP will be communicated in due course to all Parties through the diplomatic missions in Bonn, or the permanent missions in New York of Parties not represented in Bonn, or the ministries of foreign affairs of Parties not represented in Bonn or New York, as well as to States not parties to the Convention. The notification will request that the representatives of Parties be provided by their Governments with full powers to participate in the session, including the possibilities to vote and to serve as officers of the fourth session and of any sessional bodies, and as officers of the subsidiary bodies established by the Convention.

11. In accordance with Article 23 of the Convention, States that are not Parties and that wish to participate in COP 4 as Parties, from the opening day (2 November 1998), should deposit their instruments of ratification or accession by 3 August 1998 at the latest. Such instruments should be received by that date by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as Depositary of the Convention.

(b) Financial support for participation

12. As at previous sessions of the COP, and depending on the availability of funding, the secretariat hopes to offer funding to: (a) two delegates from each Party that is a least developed country or an eligible small island developing State; and (b) one delegate from each other Party that fulfils the eligibility criterion for funding and that has paid its contributions for 1996 and 1997. It is to be hoped that contributions to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process will be forthcoming in the next few months so that funding will be available for each eligible Party to attend COP 4.

(c) Credentials

13. In accordance with rule 19 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the credentials of representatives of Parties, as well as the names of alternate representatives and advisers, shall be submitted to the secretariat not later than twenty-four hours after the opening of the session. Any later change in the composition of the delegation shall also be submitted to the secretariat. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister of Foreign Affairs or, in the case of a regional economic integration organization, by the competent authority of that organization. The Bureau of COP 4 shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the Conference (see rule 20 of the draft rules of procedure being applied). It should also

be noted that representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the session, pending a decision by the COP to accept their credentials (see rule 21 of the draft rules of procedure being applied).

2. Rules of procedure

14. As the Conference of the Parties was not able to adopt its rules of procedure at its third session, the President of COP 3 ruled during the third session that the draft rules of procedure as contained in document FCCC/CP/1996/2 should continue to be applied with the exception of draft rule 42. The Conference also decided that the adoption of the rules of procedure should be placed on the agenda for COP 4. The President indicated that if he sensed a move towards a compromise on the issue, he would undertake further consultations, possibly on the margins of the June 1998 sessions of the subsidiary bodies, and report back to the COP at its fourth session.

3. Officers

15. Rule 22 of the draft rules of procedure being applied provides that "at the commencement of the first meeting of each ordinary session, a President, seven Vice-Presidents, the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention, and a Rapporteur shall be elected from among the representatives of the Parties present at the session. They will serve as the Bureau of the session. Each of the five regional groups shall be represented by two Bureau members and one Bureau member shall represent the small island developing States. The offices of President and Rapporteur shall normally be subject to rotation among the five regional groups." Draft rule 22 being applied further states that "no officer may serve on the Bureau for more than two consecutive terms of one year."

16. The President of COP 3 will open and preside over COP 4 until it has elected a President for the session (see rules 23 and 26 of the draft rules of procedure being applied). The hosting of a session of the COP away from the headquarters of the secretariat traditionally confers the presidency upon the host Government. The delegation of Argentina has indicated its readiness to accept that responsibility which is also consistent with the principle of rotation among regional groups. Further consultations will be required to determine the composition of the Bureau of COP 4, as well as the officers of the subsidiary bodies as appropriate. The SBI may wish to invite the President of COP 3 to pursue informal consultations on the election of officers for COP 4.

17. The elected President of the fourth session will invite the Conference, at its first meeting, to elect the remainder of its officers and the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies established by Articles 9 and 10 of the Convention. Rule 27 of the draft rules of procedure being applied provides that "each subsidiary body shall elect its own Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur". It is proposed that, if there is agreement on the nominations for these officers of subsidiary bodies, the precedent of the first session be followed and the provisions of rule 27 be waived to allow

these officers to be elected directly by the Conference in plenary session. In the absence of such an agreement, the subsidiary bodies will be invited to elect their remaining officers.

4. Admission of organizations as observers

18. The admission of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as observers is governed by Article 7.6 of the Convention, which provides, *inter alia*, that "any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, which is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and which has informed the secretariat of its wish to be represented at a session of the Conference of the Parties as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object."

19. Following the practice of the UNFCCC, the secretariat will invite those intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations accorded observer status at COP 1, COP 2 or COP 3 to attend COP 4. Thus the procedure for admission to the COP will apply to new applicants only and to those organizations which received accreditation at COP 3 for attendance only.

20. The secretariat will prepare a list of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have expressed a wish to be admitted to COP 4 for consideration by the Conference at the start of the session. In drawing up the list, the secretariat will take due account of the provisions of Article 7.6 and of the established practice whereby non-governmental organizations are required to furnish proof of their non-profit (tax-exempt) status in a State Member of the United Nations or of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The list will include all organizations that have requested and been accorded provisional admission to the work of the subsidiary bodies since COP 3.

21. In accordance with past practice the SBI may request the COP Bureau to consider the list of applicants prior to the session, with a view to establishing that the organizations contained in the list do meet all requirements, and to authorize the secretariat to advise those applicants of their "pre-admittance status", on the understanding that the final authority for the admission of observers rests with the COP.

5. Organization of work

(a) Opening of the session

22. At the opening plenary meeting on 2 November 1998, statements will be made by the outgoing President of the third session of the Conference, the newly-elected President of the fourth session and the Executive Secretary. In addition there may be one or more addresses of welcome. It is proposed that these be the only statements at the opening of the session. In addition, the first plenary meeting will also take up a number of organizational matters such as those listed in the annexed possible elements of the provisional agenda.

(b) Allocation of tasks

23. The detailed substantive work of the Conference is not normally conducted in plenary. It would seem appropriate for the fourth session of the COP to address the various items on its agenda by allocating these items, whenever possible, to the two subsidiary bodies. Certain items may not be within the purview of either of the subsidiary bodies and could be allocated to the President or a Vice-President for informal consultations or to a contact group.

24. The SBI may wish to suggest to COP 4 that it consider the items on its agenda in plenary session, on the basis of either draft decisions submitted to it by the subsidiary bodies, or progress reports from the same bodies that clearly indicate where further action by the COP would be needed. Should further work prove necessary on any given item after the subsidiary bodies have adjourned their sessions, the COP may wish to delegate such work, as appropriate, to contact groups.

(c) Schedule of meetings

25. The COP would open in plenary session on Monday, 2 November 1998, and then, after dealing with the organizational and procedural items, hand over to the subsidiary bodies. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13 plans to complete the work of the Group at the June session. This would allow the SBI and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) more time to complete their work and report to the COP. In the afternoon of Friday, 6 November 1998, a plenary meeting of the COP would be convened to hear status reports from the Chairmen of the subsidiary bodies and to take stock of what has been achieved. The subsidiary bodies would conclude their work on Tuesday, 10 November, after which the high-level segment would be convened. The final plenary on 13 November would take action on draft decisions and progress reports submitted to it by the subsidiary bodies.

26. In order to accommodate the heavy burden of work facing the Conference and the two subsidiary bodies, it is planned that services will be available for two parallel meetings with interpretation in the mornings, afternoons and some evenings of the sessional period, 2-13 November 1998, including on Saturday, 7 November. The number of meetings taking place simultaneously would be limited to two.

(d) High-level segment

27. The high-level segment of the session attended by ministers and other heads of delegation would be convened from 11 to 13 November 1998 and, as at COP 3, will provide an opportunity for general statements by heads of delegation and for their participation in the negotiation of any issues left unresolved by the subsidiary bodies.

28. As was the practice adopted at COP 3, the heads or senior officials of intergovernmental organizations and selected non-governmental organizations will be allowed to address the plenary of the COP during the general debate. The secretariat will need timely guidance on these matters in order to make the necessary arrangements.

III. CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

29. At its third session, the Conference of the Parties adopted the following calendar of meetings of Convention bodies in 1998-1999:

(a) First sessional period in 1998: from 2 to 12 June in Bonn;

(b) Second sessional period in 1998: from 2 to 13 November, in Buenos Aires including COP 4;

(c) First sessional period in 1999: from 31 May to 11 June; and

(d) Second sessional period in 1999: from 25 October to 5 November including COP 5.

30. Because of the need to reserve commercial conference facilities in Bonn and to book United Nations conference services well in advance, as well as the usefulness to Parties and the secretariat of planning the calendar of meetings, initial guidance is sought from the SBI on the calendar of meetings in the next biennium. The calendar for 1998-1999 was drawn up by the secretariat following the request from the SBI to propose a calendar of meetings based on holding two sessions of the Convention bodies each year, each session comprising two weeks of meetings (FCCC/SBI/1997/6, para. 47 (b)). Dates for the two sessional periods for meetings of the Convention bodies in 2000 will be proposed by the secretariat at the eighth session of the SBI.

31. The SBI may wish to take into account the possibility that the Kyoto Protocol will enter into force in the period 2000-2001, and that the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would start to serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol in that period.

32. In considering the calendar of meetings, Parties are also faced with a new element. The General Assembly, in its decision 52/445 of 18 December 1997, paragraph (b), decided "to invite, beginning in the year 2000, the Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or established as a result of the Conference, as well as other Conventions relating to sustainable development, to take all appropriate measures to avoid convening their sessions and those of their subsidiary bodies during the sessions of the General Assembly".

33. The implication of this decision is that Convention bodies could never meet in the period from mid-September until the end of the year, leaving effectively an 8-month period available for the planning of meetings of Convention bodies. Furthermore, this limited 8-month period would have to suffice for scheduling the meetings of other Convention bodies also, making the scheduling considerably more difficult. Finally, an inevitable consequence of complying with the above General Assembly decision would be that the second sessional period in each calendar year would inevitably have to be during August, and consequently the first sessional period in January or February. Meetings during these months would be difficult to organize due to their proximity to holiday periods in Germany.

34. Based on the above, the SBI is invited to provide guidance to the secretariat, whether it should prepare the calendar of meetings on an 8- or a 12-month year basis.

35. Based on initial guidance received from the SBI on the above issue, and taking into account the calendar of other relevant meetings and the availability of conference services, the secretariat will prepare detailed proposals for the calendar of meetings for the Convention bodies in 2000-2001 by the ninth session of the SBI in November 1998.

IV. DATE AND VENUE OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

A. Date

36. Article 7, paragraph 4 of the Convention provides that ordinary sessions of the COP shall be held every year unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties. Accordingly, COP 5 should take place in 1999 unless otherwise decided by the Parties. The calendar of meetings adopted at COP 3 includes a sessional period from 25 October to 5 November 1999 and COP 5 could be convened during that period. A decision on this matter will be necessary at COP 4.

37. In accordance with decisions adopted at previous sessions, the COP is required to take action on certain issues by the end of 1999, hence the need for a session of the Conference of the Parties to be convened in 1999. The COP decisions calling for further action by 1999 include the following:

(a) Activities implemented jointly under the pilot phase (decision 5/CP.1, paragraph 3): a "conclusive decision" on the pilot phase and the progression beyond that is to be taken not later than the end of the present decade;

(b) Institutional linkage of the Convention secretariat to the United Nations (decision 14/CP.1, paragraph 4): to be reviewed not later than 31 December 1999 in consultation with the Secretary-General, with a view to making such modifications as may be considered desirable by both Parties; and

(c) Programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 (decision 15/CP.1, annex, paragraphs 3 and 4), to be adopted by consensus prior to the commencement of the period that it covers.

B. Venue

38. Rule 3 of the draft rules of procedure being applied states that "sessions of the Conference of the Parties shall take place at the seat of the secretariat, unless the Conference of the Parties decides otherwise or other appropriate arrangements are made by the secretariat in consultation with the Parties" (FCCC/CP/1996/2).

39. Since the planning of sessions away from headquarters takes time for both the host Government and the secretariat, the SBI may wish to encourage any potential host Government for COP 5 to come forward with an offer that could be considered by the SBI at its eighth session or by COP 4. Such an offer would have to include an assurance that the host Government would cover the incremental costs of meeting away from Bonn. Parties interested in hosting COP 5 are invited to communicate their interest to the secretariat by June 1998. The SBI may also wish to consider setting a final deadline of 3 November 1998 for the submission of offers to host COP 5.

40. The hosting of a session of the COP away from the secretariat's headquarters traditionally confers the presidency upon the host Government. In the context of the rotation of the presidency among the five regional groups, it will be the turn of the Group of Eastern European States to provide the presidency for COP 5.

Annex

FOURTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES: POSSIBLE ELEMENTS FOR A PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the session:

   (a) Statement by the President of the Conference at its third session;
   (b) Election of the President of the Conference at its fourth session;
   (c) Statement by the President;
   (d) Addresses of welcome;
   (e) Statement by the Executive Secretary.

2. Organizational matters:

   (a) Status of ratification of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol;
   (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
   (c) Adoption of the agenda;
   (d) Election of officers other than the President;
   (e) Admission of organizations as observers;
   (f) Organization of work;
   (g) Calendar of meetings of Convention bodies (1999-2001);
   (h) Date and venue of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties;
   (i) Adoption of the report on credentials.

3. Reports of subsidiary bodies: action on conclusions and guidance on future work:

   (a) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice;
   (b) Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;
   (c) Report of the Ad Hoc Group on Article 13.

4. Implementation of the Convention:

   (a) Review of information communicated under Article 12:

      (i) National communications from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
      (ii) Initial national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;

   (b) Financial mechanism:

      (i) Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference;
      (ii) Review process referred to in decision 9/CP.1;

(c) Development and transfer of technologies;
(d) Activities implemented jointly: review of progress under the pilot phase;
(e) Second review of the adequacy of Article 4.2(a) and (b);
(f) Review of information and possible decisions under Article 4.2(f);
(g) Implementation of Article 4.8 and 4.9 of the Convention;
(h) Other matters relating to implementation: scientific and methodological aspects of proposal by Brazil.

5. Matters related to the Kyoto Protocol:

(a) Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 5:

(i) Land-use change and forestry;
(ii) Joint implementation;
(iii) Clean development mechanism;
(iv) Emissions trading;
(v) Impact of single projects on emissions in the commitment period.

(b) Matters related to decision 1/CP.3, paragraph 6: preparations for the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol.

6. Voluntary commitments by non-Annex I Parties [1]

7. Administrative and financial matters:

(a) Arrangements for administrative support to the Convention;
(b) Income and budget performance:

(i) Financial performance in the biennium 1996-1997;
(ii) Initial report on financial performance in the biennium 1998-1999;

(c) Scale of contributions to the core budget.

8. High-level segment attended by ministers and other heads of delegation.

9. Other matters.

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[1] Requested by Argentina under rule 10 (d) of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

10 Conclusion of the session

(a) Adoption of the report of the Conference of the Parties on its fourth session.
(b) Closure of the session

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ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

Note by the Executive Secretary

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Apart from the introduction, this note contains four sections. Section II presents information on the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. Section III provides further information on financial performance for the biennium 1996-1997. Section IV raises policy issues relating to the financial procedures and the indicative scale of contributions. Section V relates to administrative arrangements. Each section identifies possible action that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) may wish to take. The SBI may also wish to ask the secretariat to prepare, for consideration at its ninth session and recommendation to the Conference of the Parties (COP) for adoption at its fourth session, a draft decision that consolidates all conclusions on administrative and budgetary matters.

2. This note will be supplemented by an in-session document reporting the latest information on contributions (FCCC/SBI/1998/INF.4).

II. PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1998-1999

A. Mandate

3. The COP, at its third session (COP 3), approved a contingency budget for conference servicing, amounting to $5,184,900, to be added to the programme budget for the current biennium in the event that the General Assembly of the United Nations decided not to provide resources for these activities in the United Nations regular budget for the biennium 1998-1999 (see decision 15/CP.3,[1] para. 3).

4. COP 3 further requested the Executive Secretary to report to the SBI, at its eighth session, on the implementation of paragraph 3 and on the deployment of staff and financial resources to perform the tasks arising from the Kyoto Protocol (ibid, para. 4).

B. Contingency budget for conference servicing

5. By its resolution 52/119 of 18 December 1997, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to include in the regular budget of the United Nations the costs of eight weeks of conference servicing facilities for the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies for the biennium 1998-1999. Consequently, the contingency budget of $5,184,900 approved by COP 3 for this purpose is no longer necessary and Parties need not pay the portion of this amount shown in their notices of contributions. If such payments are made, they will be credited against 1999 contributions.

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[1] For decisions of the Conference of the Parties at its third session, see document FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1.

C. Deployment of the resources approved for activities related to the Kyoto Protocol (the "post-Kyoto contingency")

6. An amount of $840,400 was incorporated into the core budget to cover activities related to the Kyoto Protocol, thus making the total approved budget for the biennium $21,345,900. After putting aside $2,426,700 for overhead costs and $252,400 towards the working capital reserve, the total approved expenditure for the 1998-1999 biennium became $18,666,800 (see decision 15/CP.3). Table 1 shows the new allocation of the approved expenditures by programme, after deploying the budget approved for activities related to the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with the proposals in the following paragraphs.

7. The post-Kyoto contingency, as determined in August 1997, provided for $496,382 in staff costs (to cover one D-1, one P-3 and one general service posts from 1 July 1998) and $208,818 for consultants, travel and overtime. The assessment of resource needs was based on the hypothesis of the creation of a new ad hoc mechanism by COP 3 and an estimate of its servicing needs. Given the secretariat's reassessment of work arising from the actual outcome of COP 3, the Executive Secretary proposes to devote the bulk of these funds to staff costs and increase the number of additional posts available for the biennium. These posts (one D-1, one P-4, one P-3 and one general service) would be allocated to support work on methodologies and cooperative mechanisms in the Science and Technology programme and on data collection and analysis in the Implementation programme. The functions to be performed are substantive and analytical, requiring professional rather than general service posts.

8. The P-4, P-3 and P-2 posts would be established effective 1 July 1998, the same date on which the post-Kyoto budget would come into effect. The P-4 and the P-2 posts would be allocated to the Science and Technology programme. The P-4 position would reinforce the capacity of the secretariat to work on economic mechanisms under the cooperative implementation subprogramme. The new P-2 position would be allocated to the Science and Technology Direction and Management subprogramme, releasing the P-3 that is already allocated to that subprogramme to be redeployed to the methodologies subprogramme. This would enhance the secretariat's capacity for work on methodological issues related to sinks. The P-3 post would be deployed to the Implementation programme (implementation process subprogramme) to develop and maintain a comprehensive database of information communicated by Parties.

9. The D-1 post would be established on 1 January 1999, in the light of guidance received from the Convention bodies on the role of the secretariat in the new activities which have emerged as a result of the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol and upon identifying the need for additional management capacity. (Please refer to table 2 for the new allocation of posts by programmes.)

10. As a result of this proposed redeployment, the allocation of funds within the post-Kyoto contingency would be $684,478 in staff costs and $20,722 for consultants and travel. The total would remain the same: $705,200. **Thus, the redeployment would result in no additional cost to the Parties.**

D. Redeployment of funds among programmes and objects of expenditure

11. The Executive Secretary has identified a need for additional staff support in the area of financial management and administration under the Resources, Planning and Coordination (RPC) programme. Negotiations with the United Nations Department of Management are under way to create additional posts financed from the overhead costs that the United Nations charges the Convention trust funds. Pending the successful conclusion of the negotiations, the Executive Secretary has had to allocate, provisionally, financial resources under the core budget to the RPC programme. The sum involved is of the order of $225,000. Any final adjustment that may be needed will be made within the 15 per cent limit on transfers that the Executive Secretary is authorized to make within each of the main appropriation lines as outlined in paragraph 6 of the financial procedures (decision 15/CP.1) and paragraph 5 of decision 15/CP.3 on the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999.

12. In view of the fact that it takes three to six months to classify, advertise and fill new posts, it is not possible to use all the resources allocated to finance established posts in 1998. At the same time, personnel have been hired temporarily in order to continue performing the functions assigned to the secretariat. This necessitates the transfer of some financial resources initially shown against established posts to general temporary assistance and consultants to cover the salaries of short-term staff. At this stage it is not possible to determine the actual amount that would have to be transferred. Attempts are being made to fill all the established posts as soon as possible, which would gradually reduce the cost of temporary staff.

13. The Executive Secretary will report to COP 4, through the SBI at its ninth session, on the actual amount redeployed to temporary assistance and consultants, as well as on any redeployment of core budget funds to administration. The Executive Secretary will also report to the SBI, at its eighth session, on the status of his discussions with the United Nations on the level of overhead funds made available to the Convention.

E. Contributions

14. The Convention's financial procedures provide that contributions are due on 1 January of the year to which the contributions refer. By 28 February 1998, only eighteen Parties had paid their 1998 contributions, amounting to $1.1 million or 13 per cent of the total contributions to the core budget for the year. The annual supplementary contribution to the core budget by the Government of Germany, amounting to 1.5 million German marks, has also been received. A full report on 1998 contributions will be provided to the SBI at its eighth session.

15. Contributions in 1998 to the Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC Process total $40,000 and to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, $90,000. It is estimated that contributions totalling $1.8 million will be needed to finance participation by all eligible Parties in the sessions of the Convention bodies in 1998.

F. Possible action by the SBI

16. The SBI is invited to endorse the Executive Secretary's proposed deployment of the post-Kyoto contingency resources as outlined in paragraphs 7 to 10 above and the resulting budget and staffing tables as found in tables 1 and 2. It is also requested to authorize the Executive Secretary to allocate core budget resources for the Finance and Administration subprogramme, pending the conclusion of negotiations on increased allocations from the overhead payments made to the United Nations, and to transfer, as necessary, funds from the budget approved for established posts to temporary assistance. These adjustments will be made without exceeding the overall amount approved for staff costs. In addition, the SBI may wish to urge Parties to pay their contributions to the core budget as soon as possible as well as to make timely voluntary contributions to the trust funds for participation and supplementary activities.

III. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE BIENNIUM 1996-1997

A. Mandate

17. The Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to submit to the COP at its fourth session (COP 4), through the SBI, as appropriate, a final report on financial performance in the biennium 1996-1997, including an audited financial statement (see decision 16/CP.3, para. 4).

B. 1996-1997 actual expenditures

18. The final report on the 1996-1997 expenditures had not been received from the United Nations Office at Geneva by the time this report was prepared. It is envisaged that the information will be available towards the middle of 1998. The same applies to the audited financial statements expected from the United Nations Board of Auditors. A report will be provided, through the SBI at its ninth session, to COP 4.

C. 1996-1997 contributions

19. As at 28 February 1998, a total of $12.9 million had been received towards the core budget for 1996-1997 out of $13.7 million expected contributions. This amounts to 94 per cent of contributions due, although many were received late. ($2,319,412, or 17 per cent of contributions due, were received after 30 September 1997.) 1996 and 1997 contributions have

been received from 80 Parties, 24 Parties have paid their 1996 contributions only, and 54 Parties have not paid any contributions for the 1996-1997 biennium.

20. In addition, voluntary contributions of $2.74 million to the Trust Fund for Participation and $2.3 million to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities were made in the same biennium. (For the status of contributions in 1996-1997, please see table 3 (a) for the core budget, table 4 for the Trust Fund for Participation and table 5 for the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.)

21. Table 3 (b) provides a list of Parties, categorized into three groups - those whose 1996 and 1997 contributions have been received, those whose 1996 contributions only have been received, and those from which no contributions have been received. Those Parties which are not least developed countries or small island developing States and which would normally be eligible for financial support to participate in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, but which have not paid their 1996 contributions, will not be considered for funding from the Trust Fund for Participation. The same will apply to those Parties whose 1997 contribution has not been received by 1 July 1998.

D. The Bonn Fund

22. During the biennium 1996-1997, the Government of Germany made its special annual contribution to the core budget, totalling 7 million German marks. This contribution, known as the "Bonn Fund", is intended to cover expenditures in the areas of conference services, information support and organizing workshops on implementation of the Convention under bilateral arrangements reached between the host Government and the secretariat. In 1996-1997, this contribution was administered as part of the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.

23. Following the approval of the Conference of the Parties to create a new trust fund for this special annual contribution (decision 16/CP.3, para. 2), a separate trust fund has been established, effective 1 January 1998, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the request of the Executive Secretary. As with the Convention's other trust funds, this new trust fund will be managed by the Executive Secretary.

E. Possible action by the SBI

24. The SBI may wish to take note of the contributions received for the 1996-1997 biennium under the various sources of funding, and to agree to the Executive Secretary's suggestion to report to COP 4, through the SBI, at its ninth session, on the 1996-1997 actual expenditures, including audited financial statements.

IV. FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

A. Mandate

25. The financial procedures of the Convention stipulate that "contributions made each year by Parties on the basis of an indicative scale, adopted by consensus by the Conference of the Parties, and based on such a scale of assessments of the United Nations as may be adopted from time to time by the General Assembly, adjusted so as to ensure that no Party contributes less than 0.01 per cent of the total; that no one contribution exceeds 25 per cent of the total; and that no contribution from a least developed country Party exceeds 0.01 per cent of the total" (decision 15/CP.1, annex I, para. 7(a)).

26. The SBI, at its sixth session, "**authorized** the Executive Secretary to notify the Parties by 1 October 1997 of their contributions to the core budget by 1 January 1998 on the basis of the budget and the contingencies recommended to the COP and on the basis of the existing indicative scale of contributions ... to be subsequently adapted to reflect any changes agreed upon by the General Assembly in the United Nations scale of assessments" (FCCC/SBI/1997/16, para. 28(a)).

27. By its resolution 52/215 of 22 December 1997, the General Assembly revised the United Nations scale of assessments for the apportionment of the United Nations expenses in 1998-2000. The most significant change in the new scale of assessments affects the minimum contribution which was reduced from 0.01 per cent to 0.001 per cent.

B. Determination of scale of contributions to the core budget

28. The Conference of the Parties, at its fourth session, must decide on the indicative scale of contributions to be applied. The secretariat has identified three scenarios for 1998 contributions and presents these in table 6.

29. Scenario 1 reflects the application of the new United Nations scale to the Convention, adjusted only to take account of differences in membership (that is, deleting those member States that are not Parties). The minimum contribution would thus be changed to 0.001 per cent while the maximum indicative share would remain at 25 per cent.

30. Scenario 2 applies the new United Nations scale but adjusts it to maintain the current financial procedure that no contribution exceeds 25 per cent of the total, and no Party pays less than 0.01 per cent.

31. Scenario 3 applies the new United Nations scale but provides that Parties whose indicative share is less than 0.01 per cent would pay no contribution.

32. Scenario 1 mirrors the United Nations scale and reflects the principle that all Parties should contribute to the Convention budget. However, the resources needed to follow up and administer individual contributions would sometimes exceed the contributions payable. Scenario 2 may not be the best option in view of the fact that the minimum percentage of 0.01 was established on the basis of the former United Nations scale and does not reflect the new United Nations scale.

33. In the event that the SBI were to recommend scenario 3, Parties whose United Nations scale of assessment is less than 0.01 per cent would not be required to pay a contribution to the core budget. However, if a Party falling into this category wished to make a financial contribution, it could do so voluntarily towards either of the two voluntary trust funds of the Convention. Adoption of scenarios 1 or 3 would necessitate an amendment to the financial procedures of the Convention.

34. Should there be any change in the 1998 indicative contributions of Parties that have already paid their contributions for this year, an appropriate adjustment will be made in the 1999 contributions to account for the difference between the revised contribution and the amount paid in 1998.

C. Possible action by the SBI

35. The SBI, at its eighth session, is requested to recommend to the Conference of the Parties for decision at its fourth session, the modality to be used in determining the indicative scale of contributions to the core budget, along with any consequential amendments to the Convention's financial procedures.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

36. The Conference of the Parties, by its decision 17/CP.3, requested the Executive Secretary to "continue his discussions with the United Nations regarding administrative arrangements for the Convention, and to inform the Conference of the Parties, through the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, as appropriate, of any significant developments".

37. The Executive Secretary will make an oral report to the SBI, at its eighth session, on the status of his discussions with the United Nations Department of Management.

Table 1: Programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 (US$ thousand)
(reflecting redeployment of the post-Kyoto contingency resources)

	1998		1999	
	Approved by COP	Revised Funds	Approved by COP	Revised Funds
EXPENDITURES				
I. Programmes				
A. Executive Direction and Management	621.3	621.3	642.8	642.8
B. Programme of work:				
1. Science and Technology	2,223.1	2,338.8	2,779.4	3,181.9
2. Implementation	2,333.6	2,392.8	2,553.0	2,674.8
3. Conference and Information Support	1,500.1	1,500.1	1,901.2	1,901.2
4. Resources, Planning and Coordination	1,599.5	1,600.0	1,807.6	1,808.1
5. Activities Related to the Kyoto Protocol	242.3	-	462.9	-
Subtotal (I)	**8,519.9**	**8,453.0**	**10,146.9**	**10,208.8**
II. Payments to the United Nations				
Overhead charge (13%)	1,107.6	1,098.9	1,319.1	1,327.1
Subtotal (II)	**1,107.6**	**1,098.9**	**1,319.1**	**1,327.1**
III. Working capital reserve				
Subtotal (III)	**99.7**	**93.4**	**152.7**	**164.7**
Total expenditure (I+II+III)	**9,727.2**	**9,645.3**	**11,618.7**	**11,700.7**
INCOME				
Contributions from the host Government	887.6	887.6	887.6	887.6
Total income	887.6	887.6	887.6	887.6
NET TOTAL	**8,839.6**	**8,757.7**	**10,731.1**	**10,813.1**

Table 2: Programme budget staffing table 1998-1999
(reflecting redeployment of the post-Kyoto contingency resources)

		1998		1999	
		Approved by COP	Revised	Approved by COP	Revised
A.	Professional category and above				
	Executive Secretary	1	1	1	1
	D-2	2	2	2	2
	D-1	3.83	3.33	5	5
	P-5	5.75	5.75	6	6
	P-4	7.5	8	8	9
	P-3	9.5	9.5	12	12
	P-2	4.25	4.75	5	6
	Subtotal (A)	**33.83**	**34.33**	**39**	**41**
B.	General Service category	21	20.5	23	22
	Subtotal (B)	**21**	**20.5**	**23**	**22**
	TOTAL (A + B)	**54.83**	**54.83**	**62**	**63**

Table 3 (a): Core budget 1996-1997: Status of contributions as at 28 February 1998
(US$ thousand)

Party	1996			1997			Arrears
	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	
Albania	615	711	09/06/96	751	-		655
Algeria	9,835	9,835	26/01/98	12,011	2,176	26/01/98	9,835
Antigua and Barbuda	615	726	18/01/96	751	639	06/01/97	-
Argentina	30,119	35,621	04/09/96	35,282	-		29,780
Armenia	3,688	3,688	25/09/97	3,753	3,753	25/09/97	-
Australia	92,815	109,832	14/12/95	109,601	92,584	30/12/96	-
Austria	54,091	64,192	12/04/96	64,559	54,458	11/02/97	-
Azerbaijan	7,376	-		9,008	-		16,384
Bahamas	1,229	1,484	03/02/98	1,501	-		1,246
Bahrain	1,229	1,484	05/09/96	1,501	1,232	19/09/97	14
Bangladesh	615	-		751	-		1,365
Barbados	615	-		751	-		1,365
Belgium	40,978	48,858	22/07/97	75,069	-		67,189
Belize	615	615	12/04/97	751	751	12/04/97	-
Benin	615	615	03/03/97	751	-		751
Bhutan	615	615	18/02/97	751	751	18/02/97	-
Bolivia	615	615	30/01/98	751	385	30/01/98	366
Botswana	615	615	29/05/97	751	751	29/05/97	-
Brazil	102,035	102,035	12/12/97	120,110	120,110	12/12/97	-
Bulgaria	4,917	4,917	23/09/97	6,006	6,006	05/02/98	-
Burkina Faso	615	615	11/03/97	751	722	11/03/97	29
Burundi	-	-		563	-		563
Cambodia	461	-		751	-		1,212
Cameroon	615	-		751	-		1,365
Canada	194,850	230,238	08/03/96	230,462	195,074	21/03/97	-
Cape Verde	615	-		751	-		1,365
Central African Republic	615	-		751	-		1,365
Chad	615	-		751	-		1,365
Chile	4,917	4,917	30/09/97	6,006	6,006	30/09/97	-
China	46,100	54,545	19/12/95	54,800	46,341	10/12/96	14
Colombia	6,147	7,421	05/12/96	7,507	7,507	23/09/97	(1,274)
Comoros	615	-		751	-		1,365
Congo	-	-		728	1,380	29/10/97	(652)
Cook Islands	615	-		751	-		1,365

Party	1996			1997			Arrears
	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	
Costa Rica	615	-		751	-		1,365
Côte d'Ivoire	615	-		751	-		1,365
Croatia	2,305	2,305	06/11/97	6,756	-		6,756
Cuba	3,073	4,023	05/04/96	3,753	2,824	06/10/97	(21)
Czech Republic	16,596	19,295	12/04/96	19,518	16,819	30/05/97	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	3,073	-		3,753	-		6,826
Democratic Republic of the Congo	615	-		751	-		1,365
Denmark	44,871	53,246	13/02/96	53,299	44,924	20/01/97	-
Djibouti	615	615	11/02/97	751	751	11/02/97	-
Dominica	615	-		751	-		1,365
Ecuador	1,229	-		1,501	-		2,730
Egypt	4,303	5,195	23/01/96	5,255	4,363	10/11/97	-
El Salvador	461	-		751	-		1,212
Eritrea	615	726	29/11/96	751	639	09/12/96	-
Estonia	2,459	3,154	08/02/96	3,003	2,307	30/09/97	-
Ethiopia	615	-		751	-		1,365
European Community	153,668	181,488	01/02/96	187,673	159,852	11/06/97	-
Fiji	615	761	06/02/97	751	605	10/12/97	-
Finland	38,724	45,825	09/04/96	45,792	38,691	12/08/97	-
France	402,609	475,505	27/04/96	475,937	403,041	01/12/97	-
Gambia	615	-		751	-		1,365
Georgia	7,376	8,720	12/11/97	9,008	-		7,664
Germany	567,955	671,050	05/01/96	671,868	568,776	06/01/97	(3)
Ghana	615	-		751	-		1,365
Greece	23,972	23,972	03/10/97	28,526	28,526	03/10/97	-
Grenada	615	-		751	-		1,365
Guatemala	922	922	10/11/97	1,501	1,501	10/11/97	-
Guinea	615	-		751	-		1,365
Guinea-Bissau	563	-		751	-		1,365
Guyana	615	-		751	-		1,365
Haiti	8	8	10/12/97	751	751	10/12/97	-
Honduras	563	-		751	-		1,365
Hungary	8,605	10,389	05/04/96	10,510	8,726	06/06/97	-
Iceland	1,844	2,226	06/02/96	2,252	1,870	08/04/97	-
India	19,669	19,651	02/07/97	23,271	23,271	13/02/98	18

Party	1996			1997			Arrears
	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	
Indonesia	8,605	8,605	29/09/97	10,510	10,510	29/09/97	-
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4,712	-		34,532	-		39,244
Ireland	12,908	15,584	05/09/96	15,764	13,088	21/03/97	-
Israel	3,995	3,995	22/10/97	19,518	19,518	22/10/97	-
Italy	326,390	326,390	07/01/97	385,855	385,855	30/01/98	-
Jamaica	615	615	04/06/97	751	751	04/06/97	-
Japan	969,949	1,145,441	01/12/96	1,146,304	970,812	20/11/97	-
Jordan	615	726	07/02/96	751	639	25/06/97	-
Kazakhstan	12,293	-		15,014	-		27,307
Kenya	615	615	17/10/97	751	733	17/10/97	18
Kiribati	615	711	27/02/96	751	639	17/01/97	16
Kuwait	11,679	-		14,263	-		25,942
Lao People's Democratic Republic	615	726	19/07/96	751	432	21/05/97	208
Latvia	4,917	6,122	27/04/96	6,006	4,801	08/04/97	-
Lebanon	615	-		751	-		1,365
Lesotho	615	615	03/06/97	751	1,548	03/06/97	(797)
Liechtenstein	615	726	03/01/96	751	639	03/03/97	-
Lithuania	5,532	5,532	31/01/97	6,006	6,006	31/01/97	-
Luxembourg	4,303	4,303	21/04/97	5,255	5,255	26/05/97	-
Malawi	615	600	20/02/98	751	-		766
Malaysia	8,605	10,389	21/12/95	10,510	8,726	18/06/97	-
Maldives	615	726	12/02/96	751	639	30/09/97	-
Mali	615	-		751	-		1,365
Malta	615	615	21/05/97	751	751	21/05/97	-
Marshall Islands	615	615	26/03/97	751	751	26/03/97	-
Mauritania	615	-		751	-		1,365
Mauritius	615	726	04/06/96	751	639	06/12/96	-
Mexico	49,788	30,326	28/10/97	58,554	-		78,016
Micronesia (Federated States of)	615	726	10/12/96	751	639	10/12/96	-
Monaco	615	726	20/02/96	751	639	05/02/98	-
Mongolia	615	615	22/07/97	751	732	22/07/97	19
Morocco	1,383	1,616	19/11/96	2,252	3,176	13/03/97	(1,157)
Mozambique	615	615	22/01/98	751	751	22/01/98	-
Myanmar	615	726	22/12/95	751	639	29/01/97	-
Namibia	615	726	07/12/95	751	639	26/05/97	-

Party	1996			1997			Arrears
	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	
Nauru	615	615	15/10/97	751	751	15/10/97	-
Nepal	615	-		751	-		1,365
Netherlands	99,577	117,089	22/10/96	117,858	99,626	08/04/97	720
New Zealand	15,367	17,796	24/11/95	18,017	15,587	23/12/96	-
Nicaragua	563	665	22/08/96	751	-		649
Niger	615	-		751	-		1,365
Nigeria	7,376	7,376	06/01/97	8,258	8,258	06/01/97	-
Niue	359	423	27/08/96	751	686	10/07/97	-
Norway	35,036	41,543	04/06/96	41,288	34,781	14/07/97	-
Oman	2,459	2,459	26/03/97	3,003	3,003	26/03/97	-
Pakistan	3,688	4,458	10/09/96	4,504	-		3,734
Panama	615	615	22/08/97	751	751	22/08/97	-
Papua New Guinea	615	615	02/05/97	751	751	02/05/97	-
Paraguay	615	-		751	-		1,365
Peru	3,688	3,688	21/10/97	4,504	-		4,504
Philippines	3,688	-		4,504	-		8,192
Poland	21,513	25,046	05/07/96	24,773	21,240	07/08/97	-
Portugal	17,211	17,211	28/11/97	20,269	20,269	28/11/97	-
Qatar	1,024	1,024	17/10/97	3,003	3,003	17/10/97	-
Republic of Korea	51,632	51,632	31/10/96	60,806	60,806	22/09/97	-
Republic of Moldova	5,532	-		6,006	-		11,538
Romania	9,220	-		11,260	-		20,480
Russian Federation	279,675	331,000	08/02/96	330,304	-		278,979
Saint Kitts and Nevis	615	726	27/03/96	751	-		640
Saint Lucia	615	726	04/05/96	751	-		640
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-		500	-		500
Samoa	615	615	31/01/97	751	731	31/01/97	20
San Marino	615	-		751	-		1,365
Saudi Arabia	45,486	-		53,299	-		98,785
Senegal	615	-		751	-		1,365
Seychelles	615	615	18/11/97	751	700	18/11/97	51
Sierra Leone	615	-		751	-		1,365
Singapore	-	-		3,503	-		3,503
Slovakia	4,917	6,122	28/12/95	6,006	4,801	12/12/96	-
Slovenia	3,586	3,586	07/01/97	5,255	-		5,255
Solomon Islands	615	-		751	-		1,365

Party	1996			1997			Arrears
	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	Contribution	Amount paid	Date paid	
South Africa	-	-		2,255	-		2,255
Spain	148,750	148,750	02/04/97	175,661	175,661	02/04/97	-
Sri Lanka	615	615	30/12/97	751	751	30/12/97	-
Sudan	615	-		751	-		1,365
Suriname	-	-		-	-		-
Sweden	76,834	91,094	26/12/95	90,833	76,573	03/02/97	-
Switzerland	76,219	89,795	26/01/96	90,083	76,507	23/04/97	-
Syrian Arab Republic	2,049	2,049	17/06/97	3,753	3,753	17/06/97	-
Thailand	7,991	7,991	10/06/97	9,759	9,759	10/06/97	-
Togo	615	-		751	-		1,365
Trinidad and Tobago	1,844	1,844	06/10/97	2,252	2,252	06/10/97	-
Tunisia	1,844	2,226	16/04/96	2,252	1,870	31/12/96	-
Turkmenistan	1,844	1,844	07/10/97	2,252	2,252	07/10/97	-
Tuvalu	615	-		751	-		1,365
Uganda	615	615	19/02/98	751	751	24/02/98	-
Ukraine	-	-		35,658	-		35,658
United Arab Emirates	8,759	-		14,263	-		23,022
United Kingdom	333,766	394,430	08/03/96	394,863	334,199	05/03/97	-
United Republic of Tanzania	256	-		751	-		1,007
United States of America	1,536,675	1,900,000	27/03/96	1,876,725	1,543,400	14/08/97	(30,000)
Uruguay	2,459	-		3,003	-		5,462
Uzbekistan	8,605	10,204	23/08/96	10,510	8,896	02/10/97	15
Vanuatu	615	-		715	-		1,330
Venezuela	21,513	25,046	08/10/97	24,773	-		21,240
Viet Nam	615	-		751	-		1,365
Yemen	359	-		751	-		1,110
Yugoslavia	-	-		634	-		634
Zambia	615	-		751	-		1,365
Zimbabwe	615	726	10/07/96	751	639	30/01/98	-
Total	**6,216,953**	**7,096,597**		**7,549,981**	**5,801,817**		**868,574**

Table 3 (b): List of Parties categorized by 1996-1997 status of contributions

Parties having paid contributions in full for the biennium		
Antigua and Barbuda	Hungary	Netherlands
Armenia	Iceland	New Zealand
Australia	India	Nigeria
Austria	Indonesia	Niue
Bahrain	Ireland	Norway
Belize	Israel	Oman
Bhutan	Italy	Panama
Botswana	Jamaica	Papua New Guinea
Brazil	Japan	Poland
Bulgaria	Jordan	Portugal
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Qatar
Canada	Kiribati	Republic of Korea
Chile	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Samoa
China	Latvia	Seychelles
Colombia	Lesotho	Slovakia
Congo	Liechtenstein	Spain
Cuba	Lithuania	Sri Lanka
Czech Republic	Luxembourg	Swaziland
Denmark	Malaysia	Sweden
Djibouti	Maldives	Switzerland
Egypt	Malta	Syrian Arab Republic
Eritrea	Marshall Islands	Thailand
Estonia	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
European Community	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tunisia
Fiji	Monaco	Turkmenistan
Finland	Mongolia	Uganda
France	Morocco	United Kingdom
Germany	Mozambique	United States of America
Greece	Myanmar	Uzbekistan
Guatemala	Namibia	Zimbabwe
Haiti	Nauru	

Parties with 1997 contribution outstanding

Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Bahamas
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Burundi
Croatia
Georgia
Malawi
Mexico
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Peru
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Singapore
Slovenia
South Africa
Ukraine
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Parties with 1996 and 1997 contributions outstanding

Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Barbados
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Dominica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Gambia
Ghana
Grenada
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Honduras
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Mali
Mauritania
Nepal
Niger
Paraguay
Philippines
Republic of Moldova
Romania
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Sudan
Togo
Tuvalu
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia

Table 4: Trust Fund for Participation in the UNFCCC process: Status of contributions as at 31 December 1997

	Date	Contributions
1996		
Norway	22/12/95	44,762.64
United States of America	15/01/96	64,000.00
Switzerland	29/01/96	84,317.03
Denmark	13/02/96	50,000.00
Austria	14/02/96	25,000.00
European Community	22/03/96	125,750.00
Sweden	29/03/96	40,000.00
Saint Lucia	03/05/96	761.00
Netherlands	05/07/96	92,890.84
Germany	24/07/96	326,797.39
Ireland	15/11/96	12,000.00
Japan	20/11/96	301,776.00
Greece	25/11/96	10,000.00
Germany	18/12/96	84,967.00
Ireland	24/12/96	15,962.00
Total 1996		**1,278,983.90**
1997		
1996 Cash Reserve	01/01/97	106,295.57
Italy	07/01/97	163,226.39
Germany	08/01/97	138,709.00
Denmark	20/01/97	65,000.00
United Kingdom	12/03/97	161,290.32
Sweden	21/03/97	50,000.00
Canada	08/04/97	35,825.55
Ireland	13/06/97	15,634.00
New Zealand	06/08/97	23,709.74
European Community	07/08/97	34,114.86
United States of America	14/08/97	375,000.00
Sweden	16/09/97	25,000.00
Netherlands	29/09/97	78,174.50
European Community	14/10/97	83,172.41
Japan	21/11/97	103,779.00
Total 1997		**1,458,931.34**
Net total 1996-1997		**2,737,915.24**

Table 5: Trust fund for supplementary activities under the UNFCCC: Status of contributions as at 31 December 1997

	Date	Contributions
1996		
New Zealand	19/12/95	21,166.34
Norway	27/12/95	15,656.52
United States of America	15/01/96	186,500.00
Switzerland	29/01/96	115,517.10
Sweden	14/03/96	16,381.00
European Community	22/03/96	94,312.50
Japan	12/06/96	4,500.00
Germany	19/06/96	9,000.00
Switzerland	17/07/96	70,000.00
Norway	09/10/96	7,569.72
United States of America	08/12/96	133,000.00
Total 1996		**673,603.18**
1997		
United States of America	01/01/97	550,000.00
Italy	15/01/97	9,000.00
Sweden	03/02/97	17,559.00
Ireland	21/03/97	5,150.00
United States of America	02/04/97	40,000.00
Japan	30/04/97	62,755.18
Canada	03/06/97	7,791.00
Japan	01/07/97	30,581.04
Japan	23/07/97	134,210.00
Japan	08/08/97	775.00
United States of America	13/08/97	50,000.00
United States of America	14/08/97	661,600.00
United States of America	07/10/97	60,000.00
Total 1997		**1,629,421.22**
Net total 1996-1997		**2,303,024.40**

Table 6: Modalities to determine the 1998-1999 indicative scale of contributions

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Albania	0.010	884	0.003	255	0.010	884	0.000	0
Algeria	0.154	13,656	0.112	9,878	0.111	9,807	0.112	9,907
Antigua and Barbuda	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Argentina	0.463	40,967	0.740	65,400	0.735	64,927	0.742	65,589
Armenia	0.048	4,267	0.026	2,299	0.026	2,283	0.026	2,306
Australia	1.429	126,315	1.417	125,265	1.407	124,359	1.421	125,628
Austria	0.840	74,253	0.901	79,621	0.894	79,045	0.903	79,852
Azerbaijan	0.106	9,388	0.058	5,109	0.057	5,072	0.058	5,124
Bahamas	0.019	1,707	0.014	1,277	0.014	1,268	0.014	1,281
Bahrain	0.019	1,707	0.017	1,533	0.017	1,522	0.017	1,537
Bangladesh	0.010	884	0.010	852	0.010	884	0.010	854
Barbados	0.010	884	0.008	681	0.010	884	0.000	0
Belgium	0.973	85,988	1.056	93,332	1.048	92,656	1.059	93,602
Belize	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Benin	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Bhutan	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Bolivia	0.010	884	0.008	681	0.010	884	0.000	0
Botswana	0.010	884	0.010	852	0.010	884	0.010	854
Brazil	1.564	138,263	1.459	128,927	1.448	127,994	1.463	129,300
Bulgaria	0.080	7,041	0.043	3,832	0.043	3,804	0.043	3,843
Burkina Faso	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Burundi	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Cambodia	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Cameroon	0.010	884	0.013	1,192	0.013	1,184	0.014	1,196
Canada	3.003	265,431	2.722	240,567	2.702	238,827	2.729	241,263

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Cape Verde	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Central African Republic	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Chad	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Chile	0.077	6,828	0.109	9,623	0.108	9,553	0.109	9,651
China	0.710	62,731	0.868	76,726	0.862	76,171	0.871	76,948
Colombia	0.097	8,535	0.104	9,197	0.103	9,130	0.104	9,224
Comoros	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Congo	0.010	884	0.003	255	0.010	884	0.000	0
Cook Islands	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Costa Rica	0.010	884	0.016	1,448	0.016	1,437	0.016	1,452
Côte d'Ivoire	0.010	884	0.012	1,022	0.011	1,014	0.012	1,025
Croatia	0.087	7,681	0.054	4,769	0.054	4,734	0.054	4,783
Cuba	0.051	4,481	0.038	3,321	0.037	3,297	0.038	3,331
Cyprus	0.029	2,560	0.033	2,895	0.033	2,874	0.033	2,904
Czech Republic	0.251	22,190	0.163	14,391	0.162	14,287	0.163	14,433
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.048	4,267	0.030	2,640	0.030	2,621	0.030	2,647
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.010	884	0.008	681	0.010	884	0.000	0
Denmark	0.693	61,237	0.662	58,503	0.657	58,079	0.664	58,672
Djibouti	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Dominica	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Ecuador	0.019	1,707	0.021	1,873	0.021	1,860	0.021	1,879
Egypt	0.077	6,828	0.066	5,876	0.066	5,833	0.067	5,893
El Salvador	0.010	884	0.012	1,022	0.011	1,014	0.012	1,025
Eritrea	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Estonia	0.041	3,627	0.022	1,959	0.022	1,944	0.022	1,964

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Ethiopia	0.010	884	0.007	596	0.010	884	0.000	0
European Community	2.500	220,988	2.500	220,988	2.500	220,988	2.500	220,988
Fiji	0.010	884	0.004	341	0.010	884	0.000	0
Finland	0.596	52,702	0.518	45,814	0.515	45,483	0.520	45,947
France	6.199	547,932	6.256	553,006	6.211	549,006	6.274	554,607
Gambia	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Georgia	0.106	9,388	0.056	4,939	0.055	4,903	0.056	4,953
Germany	8.748	773,250	9.277	820,057	9.210	814,125	9.304	822,430
Ghana	0.010	884	0.010	852	0.010	884	0.010	854
Greece	0.367	32,432	0.355	31,338	0.352	31,111	0.356	31,428
Grenada	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Guatemala	0.019	1,707	0.018	1,618	0.018	1,606	0.018	1,623
Guinea	0.010	884	0.003	255	0.010	884	0.000	0
Guinea-Bissau	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Guyana	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Haiti	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Honduras	0.010	884	0.004	341	0.010	884	0.000	0
Hungary	0.135	11,949	0.115	10,134	0.114	10,060	0.115	10,163
Iceland	0.029	2,560	0.031	2,725	0.031	2,705	0.031	2,733
India	0.299	26,458	0.294	25,973	0.292	25,785	0.295	26,048
Indonesia	0.135	11,949	0.167	14,732	0.165	14,625	0.167	14,775
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.434	38,406	0.292	25,802	0.290	25,616	0.293	25,877
Ireland	0.203	17,923	0.215	18,990	0.213	18,853	0.215	19,045
Israel	0.258	22,831	0.317	28,016	0.315	27,814	0.318	28,098
Italy	5.069	448,076	5.196	459,334	5.159	456,011	5.211	460,664
Jamaica	0.010	884	0.006	511	0.010	884	0.000	0
Japan	15.110	1,335,692	17.322	1,531,199	17.197	1,520,122	17.372	1,535,630

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Jordan	0.010	884	0.008	681	0.010	884	0.000	0
Kazakhstan	0.183	16,216	0.119	10,559	0.119	10,483	0.120	10,590
Kenya	0.010	884	0.007	596	0.010	884	0.000	0
Kiribati	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Kuwait	0.183	16,216	0.148	13,114	0.147	13,019	0.149	13,152
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Latvia	0.080	7,041	0.044	3,917	0.044	3,889	0.044	3,929
Lebanon	0.010	884	0.015	1,363	0.015	1,353	0.015	1,366
Lesotho	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Liechtenstein	0.010	884	0.005	426	0.010	884	0.000	0
Lithuania	0.077	6,828	0.043	3,832	0.043	3,804	0.043	3,843
Luxembourg	0.068	5,974	0.064	5,620	0.063	5,580	0.064	5,637
Malawi	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Malaysia	0.135	11,949	0.162	14,306	0.161	14,203	0.162	14,348
Maldives	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Mali	0.010	884	0.003	255	0.010	884	0.000	0
Malta	0.010	884	0.013	1,192	0.013	1,184	0.014	1,196
Marshall Islands	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Mauritania	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Mauritius	0.010	884	0.009	766	0.010	884	0.000	0
Mexico	0.760	67,211	0.907	80,132	0.900	79,553	0.909	80,364
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Monaco	0.010	884	0.003	255	0.010	884	0.000	0
Mongolia	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Morocco	0.029	2,560	0.039	3,491	0.039	3,466	0.040	3,502

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Mozambique	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Myanmar	0.010	884	0.009	766	0.010	884	0.000	0
Namibia	0.010	884	0.007	596	0.010	884	0.000	0
Nauru	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Nepal	0.010	884	0.004	341	0.010	884	0.000	0
Netherlands	1.533	135,490	1.560	137,868	1.548	136,871	1.564	138,267
New Zealand	0.232	20,483	0.213	18,820	0.211	18,683	0.214	18,874
Nicaragua	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Niger	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Nigeria	0.106	9,388	0.067	5,961	0.067	5,918	0.068	5,978
Niue	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Norway	0.541	47,795	0.583	51,520	0.579	51,147	0.585	51,669
Oman	0.039	3,414	0.048	4,258	0.048	4,227	0.048	4,270
Pakistan	0.058	5,121	0.058	5,109	0.057	5,072	0.058	5,124
Panama	0.010	884	0.015	1,363	0.015	1,353	0.015	1,366
Papua New Guinea	0.010	884	0.007	596	0.010	884	0.000	0
Paraguay	0.010	884	0.013	1,192	0.013	1,184	0.014	1,196
Peru	0.058	5,121	0.082	7,238	0.081	7,186	0.082	7,259
Philippines	0.058	5,121	0.074	6,557	0.074	6,510	0.074	6,576
Poland	0.319	28,165	0.242	21,374	0.240	21,220	0.243	21,436
Portugal	0.266	23,471	0.355	31,338	0.352	31,111	0.356	31,428
Qatar	0.039	3,414	0.032	2,810	0.032	2,790	0.032	2,818
Republic of Korea	0.789	69,772	0.920	81,324	0.913	80,736	0.923	81,560
Republic of Moldova	0.077	6,828	0.041	3,662	0.041	3,635	0.042	3,672
Romania	0.145	12,802	0.098	8,686	0.098	8,623	0.099	8,711
Russian Federation	4.123	364,435	2.768	244,655	2.748	242,885	2.776	245,363
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Saint Lucia	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Samoa	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
San Marino	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Saudi Arabia	0.686	60,597	0.572	50,583	0.568	50,217	0.574	50,729
Senegal	0.010	884	0.006	511	0.010	884	0.000	0
Seychelles	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Sierra Leone	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Singapore	0.135	11,949	0.161	14,221	0.160	14,118	0.161	14,262
Slovakia	0.080	7,041	0.051	4,513	0.051	4,481	0.051	4,526
Slovenia	0.068	5,974	0.058	5,109	0.057	5,072	0.058	5,124
Solomon Islands	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
South Africa	0.311	27,525	0.352	31,082	0.349	30,857	0.353	31,172
Spain	2.298	203,128	2.477	218,937	2.459	217,354	2.484	219,571
Sri Lanka	0.010	884	0.013	1,107	0.012	1,099	0.013	1,110
Sudan	0.010	884	0.009	766	0.010	884	0.000	0
Suriname	0.010	884	0.004	341	0.010	884	0.000	0
Swaziland	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Sweden	1.185	104,764	1.059	93,587	1.051	92,910	1.062	93,858
Switzerland	1.168	103,271	1.170	103,465	1.162	102,717	1.174	103,765
Syrian Arab Republic	0.048	4,267	0.060	5,280	0.059	5,242	0.060	5,295
Thailand	0.126	11,095	0.152	13,455	0.151	13,357	0.153	13,494
Togo	0.010	884	0.002	170	0.010	884	0.000	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.031	2,774	0.017	1,533	0.017	1,522	0.017	1,537
Tunisia	0.029	2,560	0.027	2,384	0.027	2,367	0.027	2,391
Turkmenistan	0.031	2,774	0.014	1,277	0.014	1,268	0.014	1,281

	Based on Previous United Nations Scale		Scenario 1 [a]		Scenario 2 [b]		Scenario 3 [c]	
	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution	Scale	Contribution
Tuvalu	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Uganda	0.010	884	0.004	341	0.010	884	0.000	0
Ukraine	1.052	93,029	0.653	57,736	0.648	57,318	0.655	57,903
United Arab Emirates	0.183	16,216	0.171	15,073	0.169	14,964	0.171	15,116
United Kingdom	5.132	453,623	4.890	432,254	4.855	429,127	4.904	433,505
United Republic of Tanzania	0.010	884	0.004	341	0.010	884	0.000	0
United States of America	25.000	2,209,875	25.000	2,209,875	25.000	2,209,875	25.000	2,209,875
Uruguay	0.039	3,414	0.047	4,173	0.047	4,142	0.047	4,185
Uzbekistan	0.126	11,095	0.074	6,557	0.074	6,510	0.074	6,576
Vanuatu	0.010	884	0.001	88	0.010	884	0.000	0
Venezuela	0.319	28,165	0.226	20,012	0.225	19,867	0.227	20,070
Viet Nam	0.010	884	0.010	852	0.010	884	0.010	854
Yemen	0.010	884	0.010	852	0.010	884	0.010	854
Yugoslavia	0.099	8,748	0.058	5,109	0.057	5,072	0.058	5,124
Zambia	0.010	884	0.003	255	0.010	884	0.000	0
Zimbabwe	0.010	884	0.009	766	0.010	884	0.000	0
TOTAL	**100.000**	**8,839,500**	**100.000**	**8,839,500**	**100.000**	**8,839,500**	**100.000**	**8,839,500**

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[a] Applies new United Nations scale to UNFCCC. (Minimum contribution: 0.001 per cent. Maximum contribution: 25 per cent.)

[b] Applies new United Nations scale but retains minimum contribution of 0.01 percent and maximum contribution of 25 per cent.

[c] Applies new United Nations scale but with no contribution for those Parties whose contribution is less than 0.01 per cent.

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INVOLVEMENT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Mechanisms for consultation

Note by the secretariat

1. The issue of mechanisms for consultation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was on the agenda of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) throughout 1997. Two papers were prepared by the secretariat for the sixth session (FCCC/SBI/1997/14 and Add.1), but there was insufficient time for the SBI to deal fully with the issue. A further paper was prepared for the seventh session, including the views of Parties and NGOs (FCCC/SBI/1997/MISC.7). At the seventh session, the Chairman of the SBI proposed the formation of a contact group to formulate conclusions and recommendations. Given the shortage of time, it was not possible for the group to meet. Consequently, the SBI concluded that it would consider this agenda item at its eighth session (FCCC/SBI/1997/21, para. 33).

2. At its seventh session, the SBI also requested the secretariat to "advise the SBI on the elements in other United Nations procedures which could be relevant to the development of procedures for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the Convention process" (FCCC/SBI/1997/21, para. 33). A selection of such procedures is presented in the annex to the present note, which gives a brief overview of the process applied by certain United Nations organizations or bodies when dealing with NGOs. The information presented in the table is drawn from official sources. The following aspects were considered:

(a) Type of NGO accepted and the status accorded to them to differentiate the level of importance in the process;

(b) Accreditation criteria of NGOs;

(c) Type of review process applied; conditions for suspension; type of services that NGOs receive; financial support or fees that have to paid by NGOs to attend conferences/meetings.

3. It is hoped that, based on the previous papers submitted as well as on this additional paper, the SBI will finalize its consideration of this item and adopt conclusions.

Annex

PROCEDURES ADOPTED BY SELECTED UNITED NATIONS BODIES FOR NGO PARTICIPATION

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
United Nations Economic and Social Council (Resolution 1996/31)	- National, subregional, and regional NGOs, including those affiliated to an international organization already in status, are eligible to accede to consultative status. Two types of consultative status. **General**: a status reserved for large international NGO: - whose area of work covers most of the issues on the agenda of the Council and who: - have the right to propose items for the agenda of the Council and its subsidiary bodies; - have the right to address the Council. **Special**: a status reserved for NGOs: - that have competence in only a few of the fields of activity of the Council and - can only address the Council in the absence of a subsidiary body dealing with the same topic. NGOs that do not qualify for consultative status, or that have consultative status with a specialized agency, can be included on the Council roster. The NGOs on this list are considered to make occasional and useful contributions to the work of the Council or its subsidiary bodies. No provision is made for NGOs on the roster to address the Council.	NGOs in consultative status or on the The Council roster are as a rule accredited for participation on request, while other NGOs have to apply and submit information on the competence of the organization and the relevance of its activities to the work of the conference. NGOs in the latter situation will not have a negotiating role.	**Services** - Official documents; press document services; arrangement of informal discussion on matters of special interest to groups or organizations; use of the library; provision of accommodation for conferences or smaller meetings; appropriate seating arrangements and facilities for obtaining documents during official meetings. **Suspension** - If an organization abuses its status by engaging in a pattern of acts contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including unsubstantiated or politically motivated acts against Member States; if there exists substantiated evidence of influence from proceeds resulting from international recognized criminal activities such as the illicit drugs trade, money laundering or the illegal arms trade; and if, within the preceding three years, an organization has not made a positive or effective contribution to the work of the United Nations, in particular to The Council and its subsidiary bodies.

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Appropriate relations are established with those international and national non-governmental organizations and other organizations whose work is related to that of UNIDO, in order to provide the basis for cooperation between UNIDO and the organization in **consultative status**.	To acquire consultative status, the following criteria must be met: - The aims and purposes of the organization must be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the constitution of UNIDO; - The organization must be actively concerned with areas falling within the competence of UNIDO and have an established record in these areas; - The organization must undertake to support actively the work of UNIDO; - The organization must be of representative character and of recognized standing, with a policy-making body of international composition, an executive officer and an established headquarters. Its representative must have the authority to speak for its members who exercise voting rights in relation to the policies or activities of the organization.	- **Review** by the Board every four years of the list of organizations approved for consultative status; - The Board may, in reviewing the list, conclude that an organization in consultative status which has not shown interest and goodwill in cooperating with UNIDO over a period of three years, may be deemed not to have sufficient interest to warrant the continuance of such a relationship. **Suspension** - The Board, upon the recommendation of the Director-General, may suspend the status if the organization no longer lives up to the criteria applied in the establishment of participating relations, or when such action is appropriate in the light of a change in the activities or programmes of UNIDO.

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	**General** - organizations which exercise functions and have a basic interest in most of the activities of the Trade and Development Board; **Special** - organizations with special competence in and concerned with specific activities. National NGOs of recognized standing which are deemed to have a significant contribution to make to the work of UNCTAD are place on the Register. NGOs in status include development-related NGOs, global umbrella NGOs representing a wide range of national and international member organizations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and specialized non-governmental bodies in specific sectors such as trade, sustainable development, transport, banking, insurance, environment as well as professional associations working in the commodity field.	- Organization should be involved with matters of trade as related to development (to provide evidence); - Participation of each organization in the activities of UNCTAD should only involve activities for which that organization has a special competence or in which it has a special interest; - The aims and purposes of the organization should be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations; - The organization should undertake to support the work of UNCTAD and to promote knowledge of its principles and activities, in accordance with its own aims and purposes and the nature and scope of its competence and activities; - The organization should have an established headquarters with an executive officer; - The organization should have authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives; - The organization should be international in its structure, with members who exercise voting rights in relation to the policies or action of the international organizations. Any international organization which is not established by intergovernmental agreement is considered a NGO.	Services - Distribution of notification of, and documentation for, conferences and meetings; -Access to the press documentation of UNCTAD; - Arrangements for informal discussions of matters of special interest to groups or organizations. Financial support Raise extrabudgetary resources to finance, in particular, developing country NGOs for participation at conferences and to cover costs of the UNCTAD/NGO consultations.

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	Rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties provides that any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, that is qualified in matters covered by the Convention, and that has informed the Permanent Secretariat of the Convention of its wish to be represented at a session of the COP as an observer, may be so admitted unless at least one third of the Parties present object. Rule 7 also provides that such observers may, upon the invitation of the President, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any session in matters of direct concern to the body or agency they represent, unless at least one third of the Parties present at the session object.	- Purpose of the organization must be relevant; - Information as to the programmes and activities of the organization which demonstrates the organization's competence in, and relevance to, the work of the COP and in which country(ies) they are carried out; - Proof that the organization is legally registered as a non-governmental, non-profit organization in the country in which it is based; - Copies of the organization's annual substantive and financial reports and statutes of establishment; - A listing of governing body members and their country of nationality; - In respect of membership organizations, a description of membership, indicating total numbers and their geographical distribution.	Information not available

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
Basel Convention (Rules 6 & 7)	Any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, as well as their management and disposal, is granted **observer status**	- The Secretariat notifies the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the IAEA and any State and political and/or economic integration organization not party to the Convention of any meeting so that they may be represented by observers; - Such observers may, upon the invitation of the President, and if there is no objection from at least one third of the Parties present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting; - The Secretariat notifies any body or agency, whether national or international, governmental or non-governmental, qualified in fields relating to the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes as well as their management and disposal, which has informed the Secretariat of its wish to be represented, of any meeting so that they may be represented by observers, subject to the condition that their admission to the meeting is not objected to by at least one third of the Parties present at the meeting; - Such observers may, upon invitation by the President, and if there is no objection from at least one third of the Parties present, participate without the right to vote in the proceedings of any meeting in matters of direct concern to the body or agency they represent.	**Information not available**

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora which is either: a) An international agency or body, either governmental or non-governmental, or national governmental agency or body; or b) A national non-governmental agency or body which has been approved for this purpose by the State in which it is located.	Any body or agency, as well as any State not a Party to the Convention, may be represented at the meeting by observers who shall have the right to participate in the plenary sessions and sessions of Committees I and II but not to vote. Any body or agency technically qualified in the protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora and which is either: a) An international agency or body, either governmental or non-governmental, or a national governmental agency or body; or b) A national non-governmental agency or body which has been approved for this purpose by the State in which it is located and which has informed the Secretariat of the Convention of its desire to be represented at the meeting by observers, shall be permitted to be so represented in the plenary sessions or sessions of Committees I and II unless one third of the Parties present object. Once admitted, these observers have the right to participate but not to vote.	Payment of fees At the 10th meeting of the COP, each observer organization paid a standard participation fee of US$ 600 at the time of registration of its first representative. This amount entitled the organization to a set of conference documents. The registration fee for each additional participant from the same organization was US$ 300. This amount did not include a set of documents. Each additional set of documents cost the observer organization an extra US$ 300. Payment could be made in advance by cheque to the CITES Secretariat or at the time of registration.

Organization or body	Type of NGO accepted	Accreditation criteria for NGOs	Review process/suspension/ services/financial support or payment of fees
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	The Executive Board may invite, when it considers it appropriate, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in **consultative status** with the Economic and Social Council to participate in its deliberations on questions that relate to their activities. UNFPA, in its effort to strengthen the collaboration of NGOs with its process, also classifies them in the **collaborative status**.	For organizations that seek collaborative status, the following must be submitted to UNFPA for evaluation: copies of the NGO's bylaws or constitution; legal authority under which the organization operates; audit reports and names of external auditors; a copy of the most recent annual report.	Financial support NGOs in collaborative status may be considered as possible recipients for grant funds from UNFPA.